

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Mundella, member for Sheffield, opposed the motion. He said that one sixth of the cattle and meat supplied to Great Britain was foreign. The adoption of the motion would, he continued, cause enormous loss to the consumer.

Mr. J. G. Dodson, member for Scarborough, said the motion meant absolute prohibition of the importation of live stock. The Government was unable to agree thereto, but would assent to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the question of the foot and mouth disease. An amendment in favor of such select committee was, however, negatived. Mr. Chaplin's motion was subsequently carried by a vote of 200 against 193, the members of the Government voting with the minority.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Irish National League meeting last night announced the receipt of £2,000 from Australia. Mr. Sexton said England learned by the short encounter with American politicians on the pauper emigration question, that if there was to be a clearance of Ireland it would not be the Irish who would have to go.

DUBLIN, July 16.—The man Sweeney, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, has been liberated. The police have another clue.

An attempt which was thwarted by the police, was made yesterday to set fire to the house here of James Carey, informant. London, July 16.—Mr. Gladstone this afternoon in the House of Commons said the Government would order a careful examination of cattle in every country to be made, so that they could see whether a stricter application of the rules for the prevention of disease was necessary. The defeat of the Government on Mr. Chaplin's motion to exclude live cattle from the United States was due mainly to the Irish party, who voted with the Opposition. The motion was carried in face of Mr. Mundella's conclusive demonstration of the efficiency of the present system of protecting England against imported diseases. The majority represents a combination of depressed agricultural interests, caring mainly to raise prices. Mr. Chaplin intends to press the Ministers to say what they will do in consequence of the vote, but the authorities intimate that it will be difficult to enforce the more stringent rules without fresh legislation, which is impossible to obtain this year.

## PARNELL'S NOBLE RESOLVE.

Ready to spend the Testimonial Fund to Carry the Elections.—The English Government Alarmed at the Result in Monaghan.—Planning to Rent the Home Rule Party.

LONDON, July 17.—There is a very serious feeling among all Parliamentary parties over the result of the election in Monaghan, and a great deal of uneasiness, fostered by the Irish party, as to the possible results of such scattering elections as have yet to take place. The Government makes no concealment of its anxiety, and a Ministerial success at a general election, which cannot now be far off, is more than doubtful. The Irish party claims that it will have from 70 to 80 votes in a new House. Mr. Parnell himself, who has systematically deprecated over-confidence, expects to come back to St. Stephen's with a compact party of not less than 70 votes, and he believes that that number will give him the balance of power. The Government, too, seems to believe that fact.

The difficulty in the Irish canvass and the greatest danger comes from a lack of funds with which to counterbalance the heavy expenditure of the Liberal and Conservative candidates. Money, too, must not only be had for election purposes, but for the support of the members when elected, as, almost without exception, the Home Rule candidates are men in either poor or indifferent circumstances. The Irish people will contribute so far as they can, and much enthusiasm has been aroused by the statement that Mr. Parnell will come to the front and contribute a considerable part of the testimonial fund, now being raised for him, to the uses of the party. Wealthy Irishmen, not only in America but in Australia, are being asked to contribute when the time shall come, and answers which have been received indicate that the cash resources will be liberal. The steps in this direction have as yet been only preparatory.

The only chance of defeating the Irish party with certainty is in a coalition on candidates in Irish districts, so that only one candidate in each district, the Conservatives and Liberals in each borough; the Conservatives supporting a Liberal in one and the Liberals a Conservative in another district, in accordance with some prearranged plan. This would be a difficult programme to carry out, and Mr. Parnell believes that with the best arrangement that can be made any coalition will fail.

The Telegraph hints at another possibility which might interfere with Mr. Parnell's hopes in his suggestion that if the Liberals are defeated it may be with such an overwhelming Conservative majority in England and Scotland that the Conservative majority might overbalance a Liberal and Home Rule combination, and thus deprive the Irish members of any influence.

In an interview today Parnell says: "I think the results of the coming election are fairly indicated by the result in Monaghan. The Protestant Irishmen voted for Mr. Healy, and I believe they will vote for Ireland's interest elsewhere, without regard to religion or prejudice, to a greater extent than ever before. The North of Ireland is beginning to understand, as it has not understood, that there are still possibilities of the success of a Home Rule movement; once convinced of that and Belfast and the whole North will refuse to support English rule."

### IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Toronto, July 16.—An important judgment in regard to the rights of railway companies as regards traffic accommodation and payment therefor over the International Bridge, and the rights of the Bridge Company, has just been given by the Imperial Privy Council. The appellants were the Canadian Southern Railway Company; the International Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Hon. Attorney General of the Province of Ontario being respondents. The case was first heard before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, who gave judgment in favor of the Bridge Company. Then it was carried to the Court of Appeal, thence direct to the Privy Council of England. That final Court, on the second day of the argument, without reserving judgment, dismissed the appeal with costs. Accordingly the judgment given by Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, which was sustained by the Court of Appeal, stands affirmed by the Privy Council.

Private Beckelmeier, who was drummed out of the New York State Corps, has sued Col. Austin for \$25,000 damages.

## Finance and Commerce

### FINANCIAL.

TRADE WITNESS OFFICE.

Tuesday, July 17.

In New York today St. Paul and Manitoba opened at 106, and Canada Pacific at 60 1/2. At noon the former sold at 105 and the latter at 61.

In the money market rates were unchanged. Mercantile paper was discounted at 7 per cent and loans on stocks were secured at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent on call. Sterling exchange was nominal at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 premium cash over the counter, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 premium for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at par to 1-10 discount.

The stock market this morning again displayed a fair measure of activity but prices were far from strong, closing 1/2 to 3 per cent lower for some securities. The dealings were largely in bank stocks. Gas was in less inquiry and about steady.

Stock Sales.—400 Montreal 187 1/2; 1 do 197 1/2; 50 Commerce 182 1/2; 125 Toronto 185 1/2; 25 Merchants 121 1/2; 26 do 122; 100 Ontario 115; 15 Bloehet 73 1/2; 50 do 73 1/2; 75 Gas 172; 17 do 171 1/2; 10 do 171 1/2; 35 North West 62 1/2; 20 Telegraph 121 1/2; 70 do 122; 10 Passenger 132.

New York, July 17.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 89; C 89; D 123 1/2; Erie 35 1/2; LS 106 1/2; M 89; N 48; NY 114 1/2; St P M & M 105 1/2; W U 79 1/2.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The general features of the wholesale markets have undergone no marked change. We are now in the midst of a dull and uncertain season when many people are not of town on pleasure bent, and everyone is discussing the harvest prospects and awaiting developments before entering on the fall trade. Collections generally are reported fair for the season. Inquiries at leading dry goods houses elicit no new facts regarding the trade, but more active condition of affairs will be instituted as orders for fall goods begin to come in. The local business in broadstuffs has been very light. Pork, lard, butter and cheese have been heavy and declined. Eggs were generally firm. Dry goods have ruled dull and in consequence of an over production of grey cottons an unsettled feeling has prevailed. Cotton stocks, which three months ago were selling at twenty and thirty per cent above par are now considerably below par. Montreal Cotton stock is down to 97 1/2 asked. A few shares of Canada Cotton Company sold at 94 and Dundas Cotton Company could have been purchased at 80. The mills are changing machinery and going largely into other textiles not before made here, but which are imported from foreign countries.

GROCERIES.—Sugars.—In some quarters there are expressions of firmness and marked confidence with a strong disinclination to show samples except upon full bids. On the whole the market is in a satisfactory condition. We quote yellows 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; granulated 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; and Nova Scotia whites 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. Syrup.—Supplies remain under fair control, with the response from buyers moderate. Molasses.—A dull and inanimate market is reported for this article, which has a very quiet appearance. Slightly speaking the valuation partakes of a nominal character at the moment, but we hear of no business. To sell would require some forcing. Our prices are for small parcels. We quote—Barbadoes 49c to 50c; Antigua 47c to 49c; and Trinidad 44c to 45c. Fruits.—The event in this market has been a more active demand for raisins, buyers of which have taken a considerable quantity of stock that has somewhat decreased the amount held. The diminishing supply in New York, owing to the gradual working off of poor lots, has tended to fortify sellers in their position, and former rates are exacted in all cases. In the ordinary jobbing way there has been a better movement, and several round lots have been taken. We hear of sales of 2,500 boxes at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. There has been no other change in the market, prices having held their own.

We quote—Raisins, Valencia, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; figs, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; almonds, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; currents, 5 1/2 to 6; walnuts, Bordeaux, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; eggs, 15c to 16c; locusts, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; fish.—For what little fish there is in stock there is an unchanged market. British Columbia salmon sold at 1 1/2 and North Shore at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per lb. White fish has been dealt in at 5 1/2 per lb. American dry cod are quoted at 5 1/2 to 6 per lb. Mixed boneless fish bring 5 1/2 to 6 per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Warrants are cabled lower at 43 1/2 lb. Middleborough No. 3 foundry is bid at 39 1/2. Private cables continue strong on finished iron and the home market has decided upward turn. Prices that were freely accepted fourteen days ago are now firmly refused. It is said that all hope of lower prices, this season, has been abandoned. Staffordshire crown bars are cabled firm at 56 1/2 lb, sheets at 48 and hoops at 47. In this market a fair trade has passed at firm prices. Sales for future delivery have been made at a higher range. Tin plates are firm, with a moderate movement. Canada plates are cabled strong at 210 for Penn. Here the market is firm. Ingot tin and copper are steady. The stock of pig iron in Glasgow on June 19 was 583,801 tons against 637,526 tons; on June 20, 1882; on June 26, 584,537 tons against 636,526 tons; on June 27, 1882. We quote pig iron.—Colts 21 1/2; Gartsherrie 20 1/2 to 20 3/4; Sumner 20 1/2 to 20 3/4; Eglington 18 1/2 to 19; Siemens 21; Dorr Iron 3 1/2 to 2 1/2; Hoop and Bands 22 1/2; Sheets 37 1/2; Tin Plates Charcoal, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; do Coke 44 1/2; Canada Plates, Penn 35 to 36; Ingot Tin 23 1/2 to 24; Ingot Copper 18 1/2; Lead 39 1/2.

LUMBER.—Sellers when they offer really good stock experience no difficulty in securing customers; but, on the bulk of the holding, the tone is somewhat slow. As matters stand there is no decided accumulation of goods, neither is there any encouragement to be derived from the demand. It may be added that the stock of first qualities is light. Deal freights are unchanged, and a fair amount of space has been taken by steamers. We quote prices of the leading descriptions as follows:—Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$32 to 25; do shipping cuts \$15 to 17; spruce per M \$12 to 14; do cuts \$9 to 10; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$20 to 22; soft \$18; basswood \$18 to 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$50 to 65; hemlock 1st \$10 to 12; do 2nd \$8 to 10; cherry per M \$60 to 80; elm, 2nd, \$10 to 18; do rock \$35 to 40; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c; do flat, 4c to 6c.

LEATHER.—The position is almost precisely the same as noted from time to time for five or six weeks past. All classes of buyers move with great caution, if not positive indifference, what they come on the market to see. The supply proves ample, and sellers in all cases are quick to negotiate on the basis of former rates, but no material concessions have been offered to our knowledge.

Manufacturers, when they make their appearance on the market, are well treated. Buff and splits have been exported as much as possible in order that stocks could be kept from growing unwieldy. Prices are given unchanged, but the tone all round is dull. We quote:—Spanish sole No. 1, B. A., 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do grained, 35c to 38c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebbled, 12c to 18c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 25c; do under juniors 16c to 19c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—For hides of all descriptions the market is substantially the same as a week ago. Western advices are decidedly firmer, which gives to our market a similar tone. The demand has not been so active, yet a moderate trade has been done. Any attempt to establish a higher range would inevitably cause a cessation of demand, as tanners can barely afford to pay present rates, much less an advance. Prices, however, are very firmly held. In green butchers' hides there is no change. Receipts are fair, and are bought up readily enough. Calfskins and lambskins are steady. We quote:—VY hides, buff and upper No. 1, 9c to 10c; do No. 2, 8c to 9c; Toronto inspected hides, No. 1, 8c to 9c; do No. 2, 7c to 8c; dry salt hides, No. 1, 17c; do No. 2, 15c; G butchers', No. 1 per 100 lbs, \$7 50; do No. 2 per 100 lbs, \$6 50; do No. 3 per 100 lbs, \$5 50; calfskins, per lb, 12c; lambskins, each, 40c to 45c.

HOPS.—As for hops no one seems to want them at any price, and the market is virtually stagnant, it being uncertain if lower prices would draw an increase of demand. We do not mean to infer that the market is demoralized, but merely to show the profound indifference existing among buyers. Sellers also are not anxious to concede. Advices from the Eastern States and various points throughout the West state that the vines promise a good yield, at least 20 per cent in excess of last year's. Good to choice are quoted at 50c to 55c, and poor at 40c. These figures are about as near as can be got to actual market values.

In the provision market several sales of Western mess pork are reported on city account at \$18. Lard was quiet, a few sales transpiring at 17c in pails. The egg market was unchanged at 16c. Ashes remained quiet at \$4 75 to 4 80 for pots. Butter.—The rate asked is still too high for remunerative export, and the business is confined to the jobbing trade. We quote creamery 20c to 20 1/2; Townships 17c to 18c; western 15c to 17c. Cheese.—This market keeps quiet and steady, without much business. We quote—8c to 9c, as to quality. Grain and Flour.—There was more enquiry for wheat in this market than has been noticed for a long time past, but business was prevented by the firm attitude of holders. For Canada white winter 10 lb was bid, without getting it. It was hinted, however, that some trading was effected, but terms were not mentioned. We quote:—Canada red winter at \$1 13 to 1 14; do white \$1 10 to 1 12; do spring \$1 11 to 1 12. Corn 55c to 60c in bond; peas, 95c to 97c; oats, 35c to 37c; and rye, 55c to 67c. The flour market was quiet, and on the whole steady, superior and extra being held with more firmness. It is said that there was anything of a demand to spring up for these grades considerable difficulty would be experienced in filling orders. Oatmeal remained quiet at \$5 70 to \$5 80 for granulated, and \$5 25 to \$5 40 for ordinary brands. Cornmeal, \$3 30 to \$3 50. Flour.—Superior extra, per brl, \$5 00 to 5 05; extra superfine \$4 85 to 4 90; spring extra \$4 60 to 4 65; superfine \$4 50 to 4 55; strong bakers' (Canadian) \$5 10 to 5 25; strong bakers' (American) \$5 25 to 5 35; fine \$3 60 to 3 72; middlings \$3 42 to 3 55; pollards \$3 15 to 3 35; Ontario bakers' (medium) \$3 25 to 2 45; do spring extra \$2 30 to 2 35; do superfine \$2 15 to 2 25; city bags (delivered) \$3 05 to 3 10.

The following grain-laden barges left Kingston on Saturday for this port belonging to the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company:—Alcega, 10,390 bushels wheat and 5,000 bushels corn; Rapid, 15,500 bushels wheat; Mena, 16,000 bushels wheat; 13,650 bushels wheat; Alabama, 11,000 bushels wheat; and Frontenac, 17,971 bushels corn. The barge Milwaukee, belonging to the Montreal Transportation Company, also left Kingston on Saturday with 14,457 bushels wheat.

Flour Inspection.—Statement of flour inspection for week ending 14th July (J. A. Boyer, Inspector).—Superior extra 2,627 brls; extra superfine 1,096 brls; Spring extra 460 brls; superfine 480 brls; fine 143 brls; middlings 22 brls; strong bakers' 350 brls; rejected 46 brls; sour 287 brls. Total 5,620.

New Wheat.—The receipts of new wheat in St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, were 40,000 bushels.

quality was sold at 50c to 5 1/2c per lb, and poor, to medium from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. Some 800 sheep and lambs were for sale; sheep brought \$4 50 to \$5 50 per head; and lambs from \$2 to \$4 per head. A few calves were sold from \$5 to \$15, according to size and quality. Fat hogs brought \$9 75 to \$10 per 100 lbs.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the week ended July 7:—

Per	To	Cattle	Sheep
Carmona	London	568	2,320
El King	London	186	1,358
Birch	Quebec	101	80
O. M. Acer	Glasgow	335	504
Nestorian	Glasgow	324	1,304
Lake Winnipeg	Liverpool	58	641
Lucerne	Glasgow	187	581
Texas	Liverpool	28	476
F. R. Lingham			
Total		1,764	7,446
Last week		1,904	14,450
Our week last year		521	5,940
Total to date		21,799	11,820

FRUIT IN THE MONTREAL MARKETS. Just now there is a very good demand for fresh domestic fruit of all kinds, also a fair enquiry for foreign, which is scarce and dear. Today being Monday the receipts of fruit were not very large and the supply of strawberries was quickly taken up at 50c to 12c a quart, as to quality, some boxes being in very poor condition. Gooseberries sold at 40c to 50c per gallon; red and white currants at 40c to 50c; black at 50c to 60c, and blueberries at 80c per box. Harvest apples realized \$1 50 to 4 50 per brl. Bananas brought \$2 50 to 2 75 a bunch. Lemons in boxes sold at \$6 to \$8; Palesmos in cases \$7 50 to \$8 25; Naples \$8 to \$8 25. Oranges sold at \$13 per case for Valencia and at \$10 50 per case for Naples.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE. A despatch from Toronto says:—Fifteen thousand cigars, shipped to Mr. L. W. Seales, of King street east, by a Montreal factory, have been seized by the Customs authorities on account of a provision in the Customs regulations not being complied with. The manufacturer in Montreal neglected to put a caution note on the boxes relating to the destruction of the stamp in opening the box, and also giving the number of the factory and the exact division. The fine imposed may be as high as \$50 a box, and, there were 300 boxes seized, the whole fine would then amount to \$15,000. The neglect to comply with the regulations was the fault of Mr. Seales, and the whole responsibility rests with the Montreal manufacturer who shipped the cigars. Mr. Seales declines to disclose the name of the manufacturer.

### CANADIAN BANKS SUE THE UNITED STATES REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A Chicago despatch says:—The Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce each began suits in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Joel D. Harvey, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, the former for \$50,000 and the latter for \$30,000. These suits are what the banks claim they paid as internal revenue taxes in excess of what they ought to have paid. They were assessed, and paid under protest, as the practice is in some cases, and now sue to recover the money. They claim that they are simply branches of the main business in Canada, and do business here upon a limited capital and the earnings of that capital. They were assessed upon both capital and earnings, and claim that they should have been assessed upon capital only.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dominion Board of Arbitrators have completed their labors in the case of B. A. R. Hubert, et al., vs. the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. This is an action for \$33,000 damages alleged to have been occasioned by the flooding of the farming lands of the complainant situated near Cote St. Paul, by under coasage from the Lachine Canal prior to its enlargement, by which they allege their crops were spoiled and the land soured, thereby rendering it unfit for cultivation for a considerable period. The case went to proof, and the arbitrators recently gave their decision, namely, that they cannot give any award, as the board is equally divided in opinion, two being for an award to the complainants and two against, whilst the fifth member of the board either has not the power to give a casting vote or declines to do so. The case will have to go to the Supreme Court.

### HONORING A JOURNALIST.

A very pleasing affair took place in the council chamber, Winnipeg, on Monday evening, July 9th, prior to the meeting of the council. Mr. William Daniels, a journalist of the Prairie City, being about to take the position of assistant editor on the Halifax Herald, with which paper he was formerly connected for seven years, it was thought by his numerous friends that the occasion was a fitting one for the expression of those kindly feelings which they entertained for him as a gentleman and as a journalist of ability. Aid. Nixon read the address, which set forth the regret felt by his friends at Mr. Daniels' departure and wishing him all prosperity in his future home by the sea. Mr. Richardson then presented Mr. Daniels with a handsome gold watch, and at the same time asked him to accept, on behalf of Mrs. Daniels, of a costly silver service. The watch is in the Louis XV style and is 14 carat gold and weighs 63 penny weights. The tea set contains eight pieces of silver beautifully chased, the whole valued at \$300. Mr. Daniels made a short but heartfelt reply regretting his departure, and alluding to the many warm friends he had made during his short residence in Winnipeg.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Childers, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, said the canal agreement would be submitted by a motion made by the hon. member to the Canal Company by the Government for building the new canal should be charged on the Consolidated Fund. Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would ask the House on the agreement (Cheers). Mr. William Fowler (Liberal) spoke in opposition to the canal scheme. The Standard believes that the leaders of the Opposition are not disposed to sanction the conditions of the canal agreement. The Tory papers think that the agreement is a step in the right direction, but that it does not secure to England and sufficient control over the canal. The Standard believes that the country will be relieved by the agreement, resembling indignation. It is not so much as to amend it. The Ministry must blame their own dogmatic contempt of warning and instruction if they find themselves in a position from which they cannot escape without disaster.

The London Chamber of Commerce has decided that the agreement is inadequate and unsatisfactory. Feeling that shipowners at Southampton and West Hartlepool have voted that the agreement is detrimental to British commerce, interests, and numerous other similar bodies, the London Chamber has passed resolutions of the same character independently of politics. At a meeting of London merchants

and shipowners resolutions were passed expressing regret that the Government had promised to use their influence to obtain a concession for a second canal in favor of the DeLesseps company, instead of a further concession for an independent British canal.

At a crowded meeting of merchants and shipowners at Lloyd's to-day a resolution was passed strongly objecting to the agreement between DeLesseps and the Government on financial, commercial and political grounds. The Lord Mayor was asked to call a meeting in order to make a further protest, and, in response to a deputation, stated that the Government had made the best bargain possible with DeLesseps. He said they were buyers from not over anxious sellers, and had obtained solid advantages for both shipowners and consumers.

LONDON, July 14.—DeLesseps in an interview yesterday, declared that he was indifferent as to whether England accepted the canal agreement or not.

The Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame have sent to Lourdes by the Canadian pilgrims who left last week a beautiful souvenir, to be left at the shrine at Lourdes. The souvenir contains all the names of the Sisters, from the foundation of the order, together with a view of the Mother house at Villa Maria.

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### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Superior Court. Came Mary Jane Rose, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereunto duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a *certiorari* to the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to obtain separation as to property has been this day instituted against the said defendant.

K. R. & C. P. R. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th July, 1883.

### THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

Partial List of Presents to Be Given Away.

1. A Government Bond of \$1000..... \$1000 00

2. A Greenback of \$500..... 500 00

3. 10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$100..... 1000 00

4. Matched pair of Trotting Suits..... 200 00

5. Grand Square of the City of Montreal..... 100 00

6. Grand Cabinet Organ..... 200 00

7. Three new Bookcases..... 100 00

8. Silver Dinner Service..... 100 00

9. 10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$50 each..... 500 00

10. 100 Photograph Albums of 50 each..... 5000